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## General

### FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Address by Assistant Secretary Messersmith<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 23]

The President, in proclaiming Thanksgiving Day this year, called upon the American people to give thanks for the "hope that lives within us of the coming of a day when peace and the productive activities of peace shall reign on every continent."

In these moving words may be discerned the fundamental objectives of American foreign policy. That policy is an expression of the will that our Nation remain at peace, and of the hope that peace, which has been broken on other continents, will be restored and that conditions will be realized soon through which the productive activities of peace in science and learning, in art and letters, in international commerce and trade, can be resumed between nations.

Never so much as now has there been need for mankind to realize that it is the part of wisdom for nations to live as good neighbors in an ordered world.

In the critical years which preceded the actual outbreak of war in Europe, the American Government consistently, and not without some measure of success, placed the weight of its moral influence behind the cause of peace. Time after time, the voices of the President and the Secretary of State were raised in appeals for calm, objective consideration of troublesome problems which divided some nations and for use of reason instead of resort to force in the solution of international controversies.

Time and again, spokesmen for our people called upon the responsible leaders of other countries to pause and reflect what war would mean in terms of human suffering and of menace to the modern civilization. Repeatedly these spokesmen emphasized the importance of observing fundamental moralities as rules of conduct between nations as, in most parts of the world, they govern the relationships between man and man.

Outstanding among the various statements of the principles which we firmly believe to be essential to orderly international relations was the comprehensive statement issued on July 16, 1937,<sup>2</sup> by the Secretary of State. That statement dealt not only with the political but also with the economic phases of international relationships. At this moment I shall limit myself to a brief summarizing of the general political principles on which Secretary Hull laid stress. I shall speak later of the economic principles involved.

Secretary Hull said that this country constantly and consistently advocates maintenance of peace, exercise of national and international self-restraint, and abstention by all nations from the use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations. He reaffirmed this country's advocacy of adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement, our advocacy of faithful observance of the principle of the sanctity of treaties, and

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the Governors' Session of the Fifteenth New England Conference, Boston, Mass., November 23, 1939.

<sup>2</sup> See *Press Releases* of July 17, 1937 (Vol. XVII, No. 407), pp. 41-42.

our belief in such modification of treaties as may from time to time be required by orderly processes. In view of events which were then taking place in the Far East and of the successive aggressions that have taken place in Europe in the two and one-half years since then, especially significant were these words: "We believe in respect by all nations for the rights of others . . ."

It is a source of most profound regret that these principles to which so many governments promptly expressed their adherence have not been universally applied in practice and that widespread hostilities have become, unhappily, facts.

In surveying the fundamentals of this country's foreign policy let us note, first of all, the substantial and encouraging results it has produced in our relations with other American republics. In 1933, at the Montevideo Conference, we signed with 19 other American states a convention which contained, among other important provisions, a condemnation of intervention in the internal or external affairs of other nations. In 1934, we abrogated the Platt Amendment and thereby voluntarily renounced our right of intervention in Cuba. In 1934, we withdrew our marines from Haiti and gave our adherence to the Argentine Antiwar Pact. In 1935, we participated with five other American republics in successfully mediating the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, and during the next few years we assisted in the negotiations which culminated in 1938 in the signing of a definitive peace treaty. In 1936, we suggested the convocation of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace which was held at Buenos Aires and which resulted in the establishment of means for consultation in case the peace of the Western Hemisphere were threatened. In 1937, we extended our good offices, in conjunction with other American republics, to Honduras and Nicaragua with reference to a boundary dispute and to Haiti and the Dominican Republic with reference to a dispute resulting from the deaths of Haitian citizens in the Dominican Republic. In 1938, we participated in the Eighth Inter-American

Conference, held at Lima, which so signally reaffirmed the continental solidarity of the American republics. Finally, in the recent Panamá meeting, to which I shall refer again, this country actively participated in the successful consultation by the republics of this hemisphere with regard to the serious problems, affecting their mutual interests, that had arisen as a result of the outbreak of war in Europe.

I cite these illustrations of specific recent steps in the execution of the "good neighbor" policy as indicating the steady growth of confidence between our country and its southern neighbors. This course of action has brought rich rewards to all concerned. In these days of national animosities and open warfare, it is an achievement of which the Nation may justly feel proud.

With the outbreak of war in Europe, your Government has been faced with many inescapable problems. When war makes its appearance anywhere in the modern world, the safety and security of all countries everywhere, including our own, are endangered. Perhaps no other people desires more than does our people to avoid entanglements and conflicts—an attitude strongly counseled by our forefathers. Perhaps no other government is more acutely conscious than is ours of the desire of its people to be spared the horrors of armed conflict. It is not enough, however, for our Government to give verbal expression to the desire of the American people for security and peace; our Government must face the actualities of a menacing situation and must act to insure our security and to safeguard the various rights and interests of our people.

As you well know, when the war broke out, we had on our statute books legislation which had been designed to establish certain rules governing the conduct of the Government and the people in the face of unpredictable events. Among these were the arms-embargo provisions of the law, which were potentially dangerous, inasmuch as it was impossible to tell where they might lead us in unforeseen circumstances. Accordingly, the administration invited Congress to resume a reconsideration of this question begun last summer and to devise new legis-



lation, designed to go as far as legislation can toward keeping our United States from becoming involved in conflict.

The Congress, I am happy to be able to say, attacked the problem in a truly realistic and farsighted manner. It has modified our neutrality legislation so that no longer is there an artificial distinction between the sale of finished articles, on the one hand, and of the raw materials and foodstuffs, which are likewise sinews of war, on the other; so that American vessels cannot become exposed to perils resulting from military operations and from various controls established by the belligerents; and so that our goods can still be exported, but not under conditions which would involve dangerous risks for the country and people of their origin.

I am confidently of the opinion that by this action of our Congress the possibility of this country's being drawn into this war is immeasurably decreased; more, that there is virtually no chance of the United States becoming involved unless we are challenged beyond endurance by overt acts of violence directed against us by a warring government.

Pursuant to the new legislation, the President has proclaimed as a combat area, into which American vessels and American citizens may not legally enter, the waters adjacent to belligerent European territory. The President has also issued a proclamation under section 1 of the new statute naming the states involved in war, thus bringing into effect, among others, those provisions of the statute which forbid American vessels to carry passengers or materials to certain belligerent ports; which require the transfer of title to exports shipped to such ports; and which prohibit the granting of loans or credits for belligerent governments. He has, further, issued a proclamation restricting the use of American ports or territorial waters by submarines of the belligerent powers. The Secretary of State, by virtue of authority vested in him by the President's proclamations or by special provisions in the act, has issued various regulations which define in detail those

transactions which are not affected by the transfer of title provisions, which prescribe certain exceptions as to entrance of American citizens or vessels into the designated combat area and as to travel by American citizens on belligerent vessels, which deal with arms necessary for the preservation of discipline on American vessels, and which govern solicitation and collection of contributions for use in the belligerent nations.

Another objective of the administration from the moment war broke out has been to devise, with the Governments of the other American republics, measures which would safeguard our—and their—neutral position, would lessen mutually the economic dislocations in the Western Hemisphere resulting from the European war, and would assure the maintenance of peace in this hemisphere. A consultative meeting took place at Panamá, at which the United States was represented by the Honorable Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State. Mr. Welles has asked me to convey to you his sincere regret that he is unable to be present here tonight. The declarations which issued from the consultation at Panamá, among other things, stated the unanimous intention of the 21 republics not to become involved in the European conflict; laid down the rules of conduct which these republics proposed to follow in order to maintain their neutrality and to insure that their rights as neutrals are respected; and provided for the creation of an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which will consider the most practical means of obtaining stability of the monetary and commercial relationships between the American republics in accordance with those liberal principles of international trade which have been accepted generally among the American nations and which should again serve as the basis for expanded world trade when order and peace have been restored.

War is chaos. Reconstruction after a great war, as we have clearly seen in our time, is a stupendous task. In no field is the task more difficult and more fraught with obstacles than

in the field of economic relations. Narrow nationalisms create obstacles to that normal and healthy trade which alone enables all peoples to make full use of the world's natural resources and to benefit to the full from scientific discoveries and technical progress. Dislocations have to be repaired and maladjustments have to be corrected. International trade has to be restored to its normal channels, and purchasing power within and among nations has to be set free.

After the last great war the governments of the world failed to recognize some of the fundamental conditions of recovery and embarked on policies which, by failing to prevent economic warfare, contributed materially to those economic maladjustments that have marked the post-war period with its recurring economic crises and its increasingly frequent outbursts of violent aggression.

Today, in consequence of the outbreak of the present war in Europe, we are faced by two sets of economic problems. In the first place there is the problem of our general economic relationships with nations during the course of the war itself. In the second place, thought must be given to the conditions which will arise upon the termination of the war when the period of reconstruction begins.

During the period of hostilities, we shall have special problems arising from our trade with belligerents and more general problems with respect to our economic relations with neutral nations. In dealing with the belligerents it is our intention to be truly neutral, that is, to trade in all commodities with both sides within such limitations as may derive from our desire to eliminate or reduce danger to our nationals, our goods, and our ships, and the legitimate limitations which may be imposed by the belligerents themselves in strict accordance with the rules of war. In dealing with nonbelligerent nations we shall seek to maintain our economic relationships on a basis as nearly normal as possible. In dealing with certain neutral nations of Europe we shall have to avoid imprudent risks, but every effort will be made to keep the trade channels reasonably open. So much for the immediate problem which, we all realize, has

many complex angles and will require at all times the most delicate handling.

Looking to the future, when the hostilities come to an end, we must draw wisdom from study of the errors of the past and must cooperate with other countries in a determined effort toward a sound and healthy reconstruction of international economic relationships. We must help to restore trade relations on a rational basis of nondiscriminatory treatment, following the course outlined by our trade-agreements program—which despite vast obstacles has achieved substantial results and has demonstrated to all countries a universally applicable and practical means of freeing trade from the restrictions that have all but strangled it in recent years. Only thus may free enterprise in all nations have full opportunity to foster an enriching interchange of the products of the world's diverse skills and variegated natural resources. In short, we must be prepared, by assisting in the promotion of healthy economic relationships at home and abroad, to play our part toward creating and maintaining a more stable basis for peace.

As Secretary Hull has said: "There is no more dangerous cause of war than economic distress, and no more potent factor in creating such distress than stagnation and paralysis in the field of international commerce." It must be our constant aim, when peace is restored, to bring about an adequate trade revival, which will raise the standard of living of peoples throughout the world and ease political tensions.

Our most earnest desire is to see such international relationships established and conducted that peace will be the natural and normal condition among nations. The problem of establishing conditions which will assure a satisfactory peace everywhere will have to be attacked in a comprehensive manner, not only from the angle of economic stabilization, to which I have already referred, but from the angles of political adjustment as well. These problems are interdependent and closely integrated.

Only 20 years ago, statesmen representing the nations of the earth sat down together at the

end of the preceding great cataclysm to prepare the way for an enduring peace. There was hope then of the emergence of a more enlightened civilization and a new world order. International justice and fair dealing were to be the guiding principles. We know only too well that what was hoped for was never realized. We know, too, that since that day international relationships have deteriorated: such depths were reached that brutality and appeals to force have become commonplace. It is our sincere hope that the next peace conference will function to better effect, will approach its problems with as little passion and prejudice as is humanly possible, and will give adequate consideration to the true interests of the whole human race.

As regards the Far East, it will be recalled that, in 1921, the nine powers having the greatest interest in the Far Eastern problems, including the United States, met at Washington, and, after months of discussion, in which many concessions were mutually made as contributions to a general agreement, treaties were signed (and were subsequently ratified) which provided for the regulation of the situation in the Pacific and the Far East in such manner as to diminish existing friction and to guard against recurrence of serious issues in subsequent years.

In recent years, these treaties have become vitally affected by the unfortunate developments that have occurred in the Far East. Our Government stands on the objectives, the spirit, and the provisions of these treaties. This does not mean, however, that we are not disposed to discuss with all the nations having interests in the Far East reasonable proposals which may be advanced for sympathetic and intelligent reconsideration of the situation in that region of the world. We hold, however, that any revision which may take place must be achieved by due processes of international law, in accordance with treaty provisions, and with due consideration for American rights and interests, rather than by unilateral action on the part of any one power.

There are some in this country who suggest a moratorium for the established principles of our foreign policy until the kaleidoscope of the modern world has come to rest. New group-

ings abroad, they say, call or may call for changes in our own policy. To these I say with conviction that no arrangements between other nations can cause the people of this country to abandon the principles to which we have been committed by instinct and by tradition from the earliest days of our national existence; that our Government cannot and must not admit the right of any country arbitrarily to disregard the rights by law and by treaty of this country and its citizens; and that no changed groupings of foreign countries will cause this country to desist from its advocacy of orderly processes in international relationships.

Finally, there is another essential problem with which the United States is vitally concerned, namely, the problem of limitation of armaments. This country cannot afford; no nation, however wealthy in natural resources and in its mastery of productive efficiency, can afford indefinitely to devote large portions of its substance to the piling up of sterile armaments. At the same time we cannot afford; no nation can afford, while some powerful nations continue to arm heavily, to permit its measures of defense to lag behind. Our country, no less than others, has, therefore, a vital interest in furthering by all appropriate means a world order in which armaments can be reduced to reasonable levels.

It must be clear that limitation of armaments should be a potent factor in restoring confidence and eliminating international mistrust when peace is made. It must, however, be equally clear that there can be expected no real disarmament until the basic factors of political and economic discord between nations have been remedied.

In conclusion, may I summarize briefly what I regard as the cardinal points of our American foreign policy at the close of this year, 1939:

- (1) It is the earnest desire of our Government to remain at peace;
- (2) It is our hope that peace will be restored on other continents;
- (3) While war is in progress we are determined, in collaboration with the other govern-



ments, to keep the Western Hemisphere neutral and free of warlike activities and to give in our relations with the other American republics practical effect, no less than in peacetime, to the "good neighbor" policy;

(4) Where, and when, practicable we shall seek to promote a sound and healthy reconstruction of international economic relationships;

(5) With strict regard to American interests, we shall seek to assist, by every practicable means, in the establishment of conditions which will assure stable peace;

(6) We stand ready to discuss with other nations having interests in the Far East, in accordance with treaty provisions and by due processes of international law, the situation in that part of the world;

(7) We are ready to discuss with other nations the problem of limitation of armaments by international agreement.

In a word, we urge a return to liberal international practices and to those standards of justice, fair dealing, good faith, and order under law which offer the only reliable foundations for enduring peace among nations, and we are prepared to assist toward return to and improvement of such practices and standards.

And now, if I may, I should like to say a few words about the peculiar significance of all this for the great New England region. History and tradition have made an interest in international affairs part and parcel of the life and development of the New England States. For many generations, the Yankee ships sailing from your ports were familiar to the Seven Seas. From their daring enterprise, you have drawn much of the wealth that made you great and a potent factor in the progress of the entire Nation. With the growth of manufacturing industry, the products of your initiative and skill have made New England known and appreciated, not only in our own developing country, but in the whole world.

International trade and commerce are an integral part of the relations among nations. To your region, therefore, as much as to any other region of our country—and more than to many others—the question of war and peace,

the question of the kind of world we live in, the question of the expansion or curtailment of the productive activities of peace in international relations are of vital and intimate concern. That is why, in speaking before such an audience as yours, I have sought to canvass all outstanding phases of our country's foreign policy, for in the formulation and carrying out of that policy New England has a profound and abiding interest.

Just a word, before I finish, about one particular aspect of that policy. The trade-agreements program, which is an important cornerstone of our foreign policy, has an immediate bearing on the life and development of the New England States. Your industries are vital to the well-being of the Nation as a whole. Hence, in making tariff adjustments in the agreements we have negotiated, we have taken the utmost care not to expose to injury any branch of your production—just as we have done this with respect to all other regions of the country. At the same time, we have striven, and striven successfully, to reopen and enlarge foreign markets for your characteristic products.

The producers of various types of industrial machinery in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire have benefited by trade concessions obtained in 14 agreements. The producers of electrical machinery in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have secured better markets in 16 countries. Connecticut's typewriter-manufacturing industry has better markets in 15 countries. The producers of machine tools in Vermont and Connecticut profit by concessions obtained from 5 countries. The rubber-products industry in Rhode Island and Massachusetts is better off because of concessions obtained from 19 countries. Better markets have been secured in 8 countries for the paper and allied products industry of Maine and of the other New England States engaged in the manufacture of such products. New England's famous textile industry and her manufacturers of leather products have been benefited by concessions in a large number of countries.



These are a few outstanding examples. I could multiply them if time permitted. I could go into the problem of the expansion of our domestic market for American products resulting from the business improvement attendant upon increased exports. All these benefits to the Nation as a whole and to every region of

the country have been amply demonstrated by the experience of recent years.

Whether viewed from a national or a regional point of view, a policy of peace, resting upon a vigorous promotion of healthy international economic relations, is one in which a region like yours has a vital stake.

## Europe

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press November 20]

Following is a tabulation of contributions received and funds expended during the month of September 1939 as shown in the reports submitted by the persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the purpose of soliciting and receiving contributions

for use in belligerent countries in conformity with the regulations promulgated on September 5, 9, and 11, 1939, pursuant to section 3 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, and the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939:

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	\$2,325.32	None	None	\$2,325.32	None
International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England and Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	1,427.87	None	None	1,427.87	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	75.00	None	None	75.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	26,958.91	\$20,000.00	None	6,958.91	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	14,322.04	10,000.00	\$15.10	4,306.94	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	2,586.12	None	None	2,586.12	None
Polish Radio Programs Bureau, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland	16,313.62	14,548.06	None	1,765.56	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	2,745.57	None	None	2,745.57	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	2,500.00	None	None	2,500.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Rekord Printing and Publishing Co., Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	18.00	None	None	18.00	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	1,312.78	None	None	1,312.78	None

\* The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Civilian Relief in Poland, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Club of Washington, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	\$75.55	\$60.55	\$15.00	None	None
French and American Association for the Relief of War Sufferers, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France	354.50	None	None	\$354.50	\$27.75
Polish Emergency Council of Essex County, N. J., Newark, N. J., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	3,989.68	None	None	3,989.68	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	71.00	None	None	71.00	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	2,559.41	None	228.70	2,270.71	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	153.12	None	10.00	143.12	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	1,609.37	None	None	1,609.37	None
Central Citizens Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Łaskawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	5.00	None	None	5.00	None
The Council of Polish Organizations in the United States of America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	4,612.21	None	None	4,612.21	None
James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939.* Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	25.00	None	None	25.00	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	534.27	None	None	534.27	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	4,125.15	3,059.40	None	1,065.75	None
Modjeska Educational League Welfare Club at the International Institute, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	733.14	598.80	134.34	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	308.00	None	None	308.00	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	972.05	None	None	972.05	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	205.00	None	None	205.00	None
Club Amical Français, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. France, Poland, and Great Britain	143.33	133.50	None	9.83	None
Polish National Catholic of the Holy Saviour Church, Union City, Conn., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	141.07	141.07	None	None	None
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, and their allies	639.82	59.00	.07	580.75	None
Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	3,065.89	556.76	None	2,509.13	None
Polish Falcons of America, First District, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939.* Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	495.00	None	None	495.00	None
Poland War Sufferers Aid Committee, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,245.69	2,245.69	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	139.75	None	None	139.75	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	1,622.57	None	315.69	1,306.88	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	288.64	None	None	288.64	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish American Central Civic Committee of South Bend, Ind., South Bend, Ind., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	4,184.56	None	95.60	4,088.96	None
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Edmund Tyszkas, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	1,010.49	1,010.49	None	None	None
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	163.00	None	None	163.00	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	691.77	691.77	None	None	None
Circle of Poles of St. Hedwig, Polish American Citizens' Committee, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	184.31	None	None	184.31	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939.* France	6,047.54	883.11	3,802.99	1,310.94	6,036.00
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	1,000.76	None	None	1,000.76	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	4,614.56	3,550.00	7.02	1,057.54	None

\* The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

\* Report for September not yet received. The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

\* This organization transmitted \$50.50 and contributions in kind with an estimated value of \$3,008 to nonbelligerent countries for the relief of Spanish refugees.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
American Committee for Aid to British Medical Societies, New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. United Kingdom	None	None	None	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	\$58.00	None	None	\$58.00	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	10,227.99	\$5,575.83	\$2,194.42	8,457.74	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	3,172.20	2,277.50	488.71	405.99	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	303.76	None	299.84	203.92	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (fourth ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	1,113.16	1,105.16	None	8.00	None
Central Spanish Committee for Relief of Refugees, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1939. France	2,110.89	20.00	553.90	1,536.99	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	302.58	None	None	302.58	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	437.91	None	None	437.91	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, and India	40.21	None	40.21	None	None
Modern Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	816.50	None	1,279.80	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	812.55	None	None	812.55	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	766.94	None	90.25	676.69	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,331.45	None	None	1,331.45	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	44.00	None	1.75	42.25	None
"Fundusz Ratunkowy" Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France	2,020.79	934.67	486.16	599.96	\$200.00
Polish Medical Relief Fund of Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Bar Harbor, Maine, Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	2,747.77	None	96.88	2,650.89	None
Polish Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
The Catholic Leader, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	80.00	None	None	80.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,240.39	None	6.44	1,233.95	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	263.00	None	None	263.00	None
Scott Park Mothers and Daughters Club, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	120.72	103.26	17.46	None	None
California State Committee for Polish Relief, Culver City, Calif., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	298.00	None	None	298.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	411.25	None	None	411.25	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	4,903.85	3,695.50	476.96	731.39	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	None	None	None	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	1,020.91	None	None	1,020.91	None
Polish Relief Fund of Irvington, N. J., Irvington, N. J., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	594.05	None	None	594.05	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Army Veterans Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	334.80	None	None	334.80	None
Holy Cross Relief Fund Association of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
United Polish Societies of Hartford, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
Total	159,370.10	71,250.12	10,717.29	77,815.49	6,263.75

\* The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

\* This organization has an apparent hypothetical deficit of \$463.30. Since it has, however, received a loan of \$1,500, its actual unexpended balance is \$261.70.

## REGULATION CONCERNING TRANSFER OF TITLE

[Released to the press November 25]

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 2 (c) AND (i) OF  
THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED  
NOVEMBER 4, 1939

By virtue of the authority vested in him by the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of section 2 (c) and (i) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, as made effective by that proclamation, the Secretary of State hereby prescribes the following regulation supplementary to those prescribed on November 10, 1939:

"(5) The shipper's declaration (oath) required by section 2 (c) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 must be filed with the Collector of the Port from or through which articles or materials are exported prior to the exportation from the United States of such articles or materials. If the required declarations (oaths) have not been filed with regard to all articles and materials

on any vessel before clearance thereof, the vessel may nevertheless be cleared if, but only if, the Collector of Customs to whom request for clearance is made is satisfied that the transfer of right, title and interest required by section 2 (c) has been made as to all such articles and materials. All failures by shippers to file the declarations (oaths) as required by this regulation shall be referred to the United States attorney having jurisdiction."

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## REGULATION CONCERNING CREDITS TO BELLIGERENTS

[Released to the press November 20]

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles today called attention to the fact that the President's Regulation Concerning Credits to Belligerents, dated September 6, 1939, and amended September 11, 1939, which was issued under the act of May 1, 1937, expired on November 4, 1939, with the enactment of the Neutrality Act of 1939, which repealed the act of May 1, 1937.

## *The Far East*

### RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

#### Statement by the Acting Secretary of State

[Released to the press November 22]

Following is a statement by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles:

"The American Ambassador in Tokyo is, and has been over a period of many years, constantly in communication with the Japanese Foreign Office on the subject of relations be-

tween the United States and Japan and problems which arise in connection therewith.

"There are not going on either in Tokyo or in Washington negotiations in regard to commercial treaty relations between the two countries.

"This Government has not instructed Am-



bassador Grew on the subject of any specific feature of possible future treaty relations.

"The Government of the United States has repeatedly made clear that such matters will depend upon developments.

"This Government is, of course, giving attention to every development and every fact bearing upon relations between the two countries and known to it, and is carefully studying all angles of the various problems presented."

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## SITUATION AT TIENTSIN

[Released to the press November 20]

In response to inquiries at the press conference today concerning the situation at Tientsin, the Acting Secretary of State said that the American Consul General, Mr. John K. Caldwell, at Tientsin has been reporting that difficulties of transit at the Japanese military barriers around the foreign concessions at Tientsin are increasing. Mr. Caldwell telegraphed under date of November 13 that although there have been reported only a few cases of delay to American citizens he has received many complaints of delays, varying from many hours to more than a day, to American goods. For example, the Japanese

military authorities have required that loads of coal and of peanuts be dumped on the street for inspection. He has reported under date November 16 that these transit difficulties are on the increase. An American rug manufacturer has complained that a truckload of rugs proceeding under an American pass bearing a Japanese consular visa was refused permission to pass through the barrier until the rugs had been spread out in the street. Another American had complained of difficulties in bringing food supplies into the concessions. The coal situation was becoming critical although ample supplies of coal are easily available across the river.

## *The American Republics*

### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press November 22]

Following is the text of a personal message sent to President Roosevelt by President Vargas of Brazil on November 21, 1939, while he was flying over the city of Rio de Janeiro in one of the United States Army "Flying Fortresses:"

"PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT:

"During a splendid flight in one of the powerful flying fortresses now honoring us with their

visit for the purpose of joining in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic of Brazil, I present to Your Excellency the warm thanks of the Brazilian people for the visit of this brilliant military representation which brings the greetings of the glorious American nation. Cordial best wishes.

GETULIO VARGAS"

## DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR

[Released to the press November 22]

Following is a message from the Provisional President of Ecuador to President Roosevelt:

"QUITO, ECUADOR,  
November 19, 1939.

"THE PRESIDENT.

"I request Your Excellency, respectfully, to be so good as to accept the profound thanks of the Government and the people of Ecuador for your warm expression of sympathy on the occasion of the lamentable death of the illustrious President of the Republic, Doctor Aurelio Mosquera Narvaez.

C. ARROYO DEL RIO  
*Acting Head of the Executive Power*"

Following is a message to the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador:

"QUITO, ECUADOR,  
November 20, 1939.

"I thank Your Excellency very sincerely for your telegram of condolence on the death of His Excellency Dr. Mosquera Narvaez, President of Ecuador. I have communicated Your Excellency's expression of regret to the family of the deceased President and they request me to express to you their eternal gratitude and the special esteem in which they hold Your Excellency's condolence.

JULIO TOBAR DONOSO  
*Minister of Foreign Relations*"

### *International Conferences, Commissions, etc.*

## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL

[Released to the press November 22]

The President has appointed the Honorable C. A. Magrath, former Chairman of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Canada and also former Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission, the United States and Canada, as American Nonnational Commissioner on the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace, between the United States and Portugal, signed February 4, 1914.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Magrath's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable George

Herbert Sedgwick, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, who died shortly after his appointment to the Commission in March 1939.

The present composition of the Commission is as follows:

#### *American Commissioners:*

National: James P. Pope, of Idaho  
Nonnational: C. A. Magrath, of Canada

#### *Portuguese Commissioners:*

National: Barbosa Magalhães  
Nonnational: Sánchez Toca, of Spain

#### *Joint Commissioner:*

Arnold Raestad, of Norway.

<sup>2</sup>Treaty Series No. 600 (38 Stat. 1847).

# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM

[Released to the press November 25]

By the joint action of the Governments of the United States and Belgium, Mr. Cemil Bilsel of Turkey, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and Mr. Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, have been appointed to the positions of Joint Commissioners on the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Belgium signed March 20, 1929.<sup>4</sup>

The present composition of the Commission is as follows:

## *American Commissioner:*

W. Hallam Tuck, of New York

## *Belgian Commissioner:*

Alfred Nerinez

## *Joint Commissioners:*

Dr. Roberto Repetto, of Argentina, *president*

<sup>4</sup>Treaty Series No. 824 (46 Stat. 2794).

Cemil Bilsel, of Turkey

Jan C. Smuts, of the Union of South Africa.

♦ ♦ ♦

# REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OR- GANIZATION

[Released to the press November 21]

The President has approved the designation of Miss Mary Nelson Winslow as substitute Government delegate to the Regional Conference of the American States Members of the International Labor Organization which convenes today at Habana, Cuba. Miss Josephine Roche, who was designated as a Government delegate in the Department's release of November 18, will be unable to attend the Conference, and Miss Winslow, who was designated as Government adviser, will take the place of Miss Roche as Government delegate. Miss Winslow is the United States Representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

## *Foreign Service of the United States*

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 25]

#### *Changes in the Foreign Service since November 18, 1939:*

William H. Beck, of Washington, D. C., consul general at Oslo, Norway, has been assigned as consul general at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Harold L. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill., consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, has been assigned as consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Cabot Coville, of Los Angeles, Calif., second

secretary of embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Hervé J. L'Heureux, of Manchester, N. H., consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been assigned as consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

The assignment of Charles A. Converse, of Valdosta, Ga., as consul at Palermo, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Converse has now been assigned as consul at Manchester, England.

Gordon H. Mattison, of Wooster, Ohio, third secretary of legation and vice consul at Bagh-

dad, Iraq, has been assigned as vice consul at Madras, India.

Harlan B. Clark, of Brookfield, Ohio, vice consul at Birmingham, England, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice con-

sul at Bangkok, Thailand, and will serve in dual capacity.

Thomas R. Flack, of Chicago, Ill., vice consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed as vice consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS PROMOTED EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 16, 1939

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class II to class I</i>			
Walter A. Adams.....	Department.....	Consul general.....	Greenville, S. C.
Joseph W. Ballantine.....	Department.....	Consul general.....	Amherst, Mass.
Pierre de L. Boal.....	Mexico City.....	Counselor.....	Boalsburg, Pa.
Monnett B. Davis.....	Buenos Aires.....	Consul general.....	Boulder, Colo.
Herschel V. Johnson.....	London.....	Counselor.....	Charlotte, N. C.
John Farr Simmons.....	Ottawa.....	Consul general and counselor.....	New York City.
S. Pinkney Tuck.....	Buenos Aires.....	Counselor.....	New Brighton, N. Y.
George Wadsworth.....	Jerusalem.....	Consul general.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>From class III to class II</i>			
George L. Brandt.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Washington, D. C.
Homer Brett.....	Callao-Lima.....	Consul general and first secretary.....	Meridian, Miss.
Joseph Flack.....	Department.....	First secretary.....	Grenoble, Pa.
<i>From class IV to class III</i>			
Ralph C. Busser.....	Leipzig.....	Consul general.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>From class V to class IV</i>			
George Atcheson, Jr.....	Department.....	Second secretary.....	Berkeley, Calif.
J. Rives Childs.....	Department.....	Second secretary.....	Lynchburg, Va.
John Carter Vincent.....	Geneva.....	Consul.....	Macon, Ga.
<i>From class VI to class V</i>			
Maurice W. Altaffer.....	Zürich.....	Consul.....	Toledo, Ohio.
George J. Haering.....	Warsaw.....	Consul.....	Huntington Station, N. Y.
A. Dana Hodgdon.....	Berlin.....	Consul and second secretary.....	Leonardtown, Md.
John F. Huddleston.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Joel C. Hudson.....	Berlin.....	Consul and second secretary.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Quincy F. Roberts.....	Chefoo.....	Consul.....	Wichita Falls, Tex.
<i>From class VII to class VI</i>			
H. Merrell Benninghoff.....	Peiping.....	Second secretary.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Daniel M. Braddock.....	Caracas.....	Second secretary.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
James E. Brown, Jr.....	London.....	Second secretary.....	Sewickley, Pa.
Gerald A. Drew.....	Department.....	Second secretary.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Kenneth C. Krentz.....	Canton.....	Consul.....	Waterloo, Iowa.
Horace H. Smith.....	Shanghai.....	Consul.....	Xenia, Ohio.
Robert S. Ward.....	Foochow.....	Consul.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Archer Woodford.....	Maracaibo.....	Consul.....	Paris, Ky.
<i>From class VIII to class VII</i>			
Robert English.....	Ottawa.....	Consul and third secretary.....	Hancock, N. H.
Willard Galbraith.....	Batavia.....	Consul.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Randolph Harrison, Jr.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Third secretary.....	Lynchburg, Va.
Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.....	Istanbul.....	Consul.....	New London, Conn.
Cecil B. Lyon.....	Department.....	Third secretary.....	New York City.
John B. Ocheltree.....	San José.....	Consul and third secretary.....	Reno, Nev.
Edward Page, Jr.....	Department.....	Vice consul and third secretary.....	West Newton, Mass.
James K. Penfield.....	Department.....	Consul.....	San Francisco, Calif.
John C. Shillock, Jr.....	Lisbon.....	Consul.....	Portland, Oreg.
Stanley G. Slavens.....	Tokyo.....	Consul.....	Austin, Tex.
Gerald Warner.....	Taihoku.....	Consul.....	Northampton, Mass.
<i>From unclassified (A) to class VIII</i>			
William C. Affeld, Jr.....	Kobe.....	Vice consul.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles A. Cooper.....	Shanghai.....	Vice consul.....	Humboldt, Nebr.
Theodore J. Hohenthal.....	Vienna.....	Vice consul.....	Berkeley, Calif.
E. Allan Lightner, Jr.....	Riga.....	Vice consul and third secretary.....	Mountain Lakes, N. J.
H. Gordon Minnigerode.....	Singapore.....	Vice consul.....	Washington, D. C.
John S. Service.....	Shanghai.....	Vice consul.....	Oberlin, Ohio.
<i>From unclassified (B) to unclassified (A)</i>			
Jay Dixon Edwards.....	Tokyo.....	Language officer.....	Corvallis, Oreg.
<i>From unclassified (C) to unclassified (B)</i>			
Phillip D. Sprouse.....	Peiping.....	Language officer.....	Springfield, Tenn.



## Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press November 25]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

#### ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1939 up to and including the month of October:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Afghanistan.....	I (4)		\$25,000.00
Albania.....	IV (1)		360.79
Angola.....	I (4)		59.00
	V (1)		6,000.00
	(2)	\$420.00	1,303.00
Total.....		420.00	7,362.00
Argentina.....	I (4)	254.00	852.00
	(5)		500.00
	III (1)		275,000.00
	(2)	2,285.68	4,992.96
	IV (1)	77.00	2,938.95
	(2)	1,920.00	12,111.00
	V (1)		156,750.00
	(2)	21,395.00	109,672.50
	(3)	9,000.00	19,752.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)	70.00	39,266.22
Total.....		35,001.68	628,145.63
Australia.....	I (1)		3,956.14
	(4)		4,554.48
	IV (1)		1,131.44
	(2)		497.39

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Australia—Continued.	V (1)		\$24,296.00
	(2)		1,466.20
	(3)		3,450.00
Total.....			39,351.65
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)		55,696.65
	(4)		935.85
	IV (1)		97.48
	(2)		20.28
	V (2)		5,250.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total.....			149,055.47
Bermuda.....	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total.....			9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(4)	\$153.00	1,052.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)		8,972.20
	(3)	9,600.00	65,200.00
	VII (1)		988.66
Total.....		9,753.00	86,925.05
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)	512.00	4,334.00
	III (1)		274,000.00
	IV (1)	714.00	3,955.55
	(2)	36.00	25,216.00
	V (1)	232,600.00	648,844.00
	(2)	414.00	160,714.72
	(3)	4,000.00	174,393.00
Total.....		238,276.00	1,377,697.27
British Guiana.....	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total.....			9,078.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		193.80
Total.....			398.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		\$26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (2)		50.00
	(3)		700.00
Total.....			804.43
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total.....			185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total.....			25.30
Burma.....	I (1)		522.10
	(4)		199.00
	(1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total.....			2,369.91
Canada.....	I (1)		23,651.33
	(2)		592.00
	(4)		16,766.26
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)		549,900.00
	IV (1)		6,480.14
	(2)		1,019.35
	V (1)		862,036.18
	(2)		41,899.87
	(3)		96,694.92
	VII (1)		63,569.96
	(2)		152,610.72
Total.....			1,815,820.73
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		86.88
Chile.....	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		27.00
	IV (1)		13,499.40
	(2)		617.00
	V (1)		15,500.00
	VII (2)		61,055.00
Total.....			90,758.40
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)	\$223,850.00	359,257.95
	(3)	850.00	2,340.00
	(4)	850.00	10,128.00
	III (1)	2,284,945.03	2,310,967.03
	(2)	519.47	519.47
	IV (1)		1,886.00
	(2)		4,371.50
	V (1)		259,907.00
	(2)	141,740.35	359,583.27
	(3)	1,179,161.00	1,274,358.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total.....		3,831,915.85	4,584,732.10
Colombia.....	I (1)		179.70
	(4)		170.56
	IV (1)		4,401.15
	(2)	583.00	2,848.10
	V (1)		611,060.00
	(2)	1,050.00	31,190.50
	(3)		126,050.00
	VII (1)	2,892.00	3,977.15
	(2)		840.00
Total.....		4,525.00	780,717.16
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)	96.00	2,606.65
	(2)	8.00	492.00
	V (1)	2,000.00	21,000.00
	(2)		6,279.54
	(3)	6,150.00	33,082.35
	VII (1)	240.00	1,107.60
	(2)		1,634.93
Total.....		8,494.00	66,216.07

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Cuba.....	I (1)		\$57.00
	(4)	\$84.00	50,710.00
	III (1)		57,800.00
	IV (1)		6,856.19
	(2)	2,811.00	13,671.00
	V (2)	1,495.00	3,891.30
	(3)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	VII (1)		3,446.34
	(2)		11.00
Total.....		5,390.00	137,443.43
Curaçao.....	I (4)		25.10
	IV (1)		39.00
	(2)		49.14
	V (2)		187.00
	(3)		9,226.00
Total.....			9,526.24
Czechoslovakia.....	V (3)		12,800.00
Denmark.....	I (3)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,130.52
	(2)		876.00
	(3)		5,275.00
Total.....			20,371.52
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)	50.00	85.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)	25.00	73.00
	IV (1)		4,095.00
	(2)		294.00
	V (2)	7,500.00	7,750.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
	(2)	1.00	1.00
Total.....		7,576.00	25,183.15
Ecuador.....	I (4)		92.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		67.00
	(2)		149.00
	V (2)		30.00
Total.....			466.00
Egypt.....	I (1)		30.00
	(2)		600.00
	(4)		3,105.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)		172.84
	(2)		5.30
Total.....			4,431.14
El Salvador.....	I (4)		336.00
	IV (1)		4,205.58
	(2)	1,630.00	3,465.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)	235.00	4,355.00
Total.....		1,865.00	14,715.58
Federated Malay States.....	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		59.08
	(2)		15.10
Total.....			88.18
Finland.....	I (1)		10,655.55
	(4)		7,423.04
	IV (1)		80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		16,400.00
	(2)	18,500.00	142,600.00
	(3)	830,400.00	1,141,400.00
Total.....		848,900.00	1,318,654.26
France.....	I (1)		151.94
	(4)		334.50

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
France—Continued.	III (1)		\$8,581,050.00
	(2)		660.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		375,962.00
	(2)		662,067.14
	(3)		1,947,616.00
	VI (1)		2,200.00
Total.....			11,510,159.58
French Cameroun.....	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		5.92
Total.....			38.42
French Equatorial Africa.....	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		30.00
Total.....			64.00
French Indochina.....	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,154.76
Total.....			5,431.57
French West Africa.....	I (4)		33.83
	V (2)		90.00
Total.....			123.83
Germany.....	I (1)		69.05
	(4)		653.46
	IV (1)		1,134.62
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)		12,800.00
Total.....			14,944.55
Great Britain.....	I (1)		428.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		31,100.00
	(4)		29,649.37
	III (1)		4,723,950.00
	IV (1)		937.78
	(2)		438.55
	V (1)		431,134.25
	(2)		211,867.42
	(3)		470,652.50
	VII (2)		52,978.00
Total.....			5,954,136.72
Greece.....	I (5)		124,400.00
	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,200.00
Total.....			130,100.00
Guatemala.....	I (1)	\$298.00	436.00
	(4)	73.00	1,960.00
	IV (1)	30.60	200.15
	(2)		84.00
	V (2)		85.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	780.00	9,227.50
Total.....		1,181.60	19,650.65
Haiti.....	I (1)		11,687.50
	(4)		26,652.50
	IV (1)		2,391.95
	(2)		717.11
	VII (1)		61.52
	(2)		332.50
Total.....			51,843.08
Honduras.....	I (1)	159.00	159.00
	(4)	118.00	1,081.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)	864.00	3,841.60
	V (1)		250,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	(3)		5,000.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Honduras—Continued.	VII (2)		\$975.00
Total.....		\$1,141.00	251,548.98
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		933.00
	(4)		686.56
	IV (1)		25,211.32
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,011.50
Total.....			31,098.30
Iceland.....	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total.....			3,718.40
India.....	I (1)		2,048.95
	(4)		6,673.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)		59.64
	V (1)		19,100.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total.....			35,761.74
Iraq.....	IV (1)		1,028.27
	(2)		188.10
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....			41,316.37
Ireland.....	I (3)		26,500.00
	V (1)		19.34
	(4)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,379.00
	(3)		29,256.00
Total.....			270,164.34
Italy.....	V (2)	9,310.00	18,810.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total.....		9,310.00	32,710.00
Jamaica.....	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,680.97
	(2)		450.67
Total.....			3,194.08
Japan.....	V (1)		757,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....			757,100.00
Kenya.....	I (1)		1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total.....			4,050.71
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		494.00
Liberia.....	I (2)		4,000.00
	(4)		11.01
Total.....			4,011.01
Macau.....	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		800.00
	(4)		97.00
	IV (1)		1,312.00
	(2)		2,592.00
Total.....			5,368.75
Mauritius.....	I (1)		96.43
	(4)		89.06
Total.....			185.09

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Mexico	I (1)	\$26.40	\$785.84
	(3)		304,000.00
	(4)	26.00	38,768.00
	III (1)		995,600.00
	IV (1)	510.00	36,690.51
	(2)		16,492.00
	V (1)	102,350.00	617,363.00
	(2)	3,495.00	322,537.05
	(3)	6,000.00	896,130.00
	VII (1)		10,098.75
	(2)	8,200.00	50,966.21
Total		120,607.40	3,289,431.36
Mozambique	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total			21,752.07
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		1,071,540.00
	(2)		20,341.80
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		2,609,018.50
	(2)	150,700.50	545,867.09
	(3)		1,071,452.00
	VII (2)		40,051.48
Total		150,700.50	5,358,333.37
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		448.17
	(2)	2,040.00	47,685.00
	(4)	238.00	1,155.91
	(5)		4,000.00
	III (1)	266,500.00	1,071,862.00
	(2)	118.80	21,145.60
	IV (1)	227.00	39,889.30
	(2)	138.82	557.86
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	84,327.00	214,432.18
	(3)		324,442.00
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	56,000.00	56,000.00
Total		409,589.62	1,924,106.02
New Caledonia	I (1)		547.15
	(4)		695.13
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total			15,242.28
Newfoundland	I (1)		593.04
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.53
	V (2)		3,000.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total			18,708.04
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		17.00
	(4)		67.56
	IV (2)		54.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)		101,500.00
Total			119,837.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		353.66
	(4)		401.88
	IV (2)		82.68
	V (2)		14,540.00
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		6,000.00
	(2)		4,104.00
Total			44,782.29

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Nicaragua	I (2)		\$1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70
	V (2)		52.50
	VII (2)		885.00
Total			27,275.20
Nigeria	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.76
Total			57.33
Norway	I (1)	\$45.50	439.22
	(2)	4,374.00	4,429.00
	(4)		557.14
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)	3.00	5.03
	V (2)	1,900.00	4,540.87
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (2)		5,825.00
Total		6,322.50	35,126.26
Palestine	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		60.00
	(3)		450.00
Total			3,562.00
Panama	IV (1)	290.00	541.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		5,541.13
	(2)		800.00
	(3)		1,754.39
	VII (1)	1,094.00	3,703.20
	(2)		800.00
Total		1,384.00	13,605.60
Paraguay	IV (1)		8.00
	(2)		820.00
Total			828.00
Peru	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		26,500.00
	(4)		955.36
	II		16,000.00
	III (1)		256,260.00
	(2)		10,038.00
	IV (1)		245.00
	(2)		412.00
	V (1)		37,100.00
	(2)	10,643.10	50,727.49
	(3)	3,575.00	33,502.52
	VII (1)		150.00
	(2)		28,688.00
Total		14,218.10	460,623.37
Pitcairn Island	I (4)		7.47
Poland	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		44.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.39
	V (1)		420,000.00
	(2)		60.00
Total			421,381.12
Portugal	I (4)		10.00
	IV (1)		317.00
	(2)	100.00	100.00
	V (1)		8,097.00
	(2)	30.00	9,205.00
	(3)		475.00
Total		130.00	18,204.00



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Rumania	I (5)		\$1,265,000.00
	V (2)		3,950.00
	(3)		26,100.00
Total			1,295,050.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		609.92
	(4)		277.95
	IV (1)		201.75
	V (1)		1,900.00
Total			2,989.62
Straits Settlements	I (1)		39.00
	(4)		116.37
	IV (1)		229.50
	(2)		34.76
Total			419.63
Sweden	I (1)		71.25
	(4)		1,248.74
	III (1)	\$902,250.00	902,250.00
	V (1)	65,000.00	70,520.00
	(2)	50,307.28	193,213.12
	(3)		19,915.00
Total		1,017,557.28	1,187,218.11
Switzerland	I (1)		62.90
	IV (1)		616.75
	V (1)		237,967.50
	(2)		22,810.84
	(3)		20,200.00
Total			281,657.99
Syria	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand	I (1)		23.58
	(4)		12.18
	IV (1)	2,896.25	23,744.26
	(2)		41.83
	V (2)		32,347.61
	(3)	115,000.00	386,960.00
Total		117,896.25	443,129.46
Trinidad	I (4)		1.08
	IV (1)		82.50
	(2)		37.00
	V (2)		1,055.50
	(3)		8,500.00
Total			9,676.08
Turkey	I (2)	35,000.00	35,000.00
	(5)	158,750.00	170,450.00
	III (1)	1,653,749.00	1,653,749.00
	(2)	28,883.60	28,883.60
	IV (1)		15,672.34
	(2)		1,205.25
	V (2)	333,259.95	768,037.12
	(3)		116,025.00
	VI (1)		8,100.00
Total		2,209,642.55	2,797,122.31
Turks and Caicos Islands	IV (1)		18.70
	(2)		.80
Total			19.50
Union of South Africa	I (1)		1,086.68
	(4)		1,737.33
	IV (1)		3,010.46
	(2)		347.24
	V (1)		59,663.00
	(2)		10,635.07
	(3)		3,765.00
	VII (2)		11,790.00
Total			92,004.78

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	V (1)		\$702,900.00
	(2)		70,614.23
	(3)		146,408.00
Total			919,922.23
Uruguay	I (4)		13.00
Venezuela	I (1)		40.00
	(2)		165.00
	(4)		98.00
	IV (1)		20,471.34
	(2)		1,276.05
	V (1)	\$195,200.00	277,570.00
	(2)	6,927.00	20,457.26
	(3)	17,767.00	141,353.50
	VII (1)	577.60	6,463.21
	(2)		13,650.00
Total		220,471.60	481,544.36
Yugoslavia	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)	2,210.00	40,937.00
	(3)		2,000.00
Total		2,210.00	105,937.00
Grand total		9,274,478.93	49,748,571.36

During the month of October, 158 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,602 such licenses issued during the current year.

#### ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1939 up to and including the month of October under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Albania	IV (1)		\$360.79
Angola	I (4)		59.00
	V (1)		7,427.00
	(2)		545.00
Total			8,031.00
Argentina	I (4)		668.00
	(5)	\$500.00	540.00
	III (1)	11,246.00	751,012.00
	(2)		2,707.00
	IV (1)		1,046.50
	(2)		7,026.00
	V (1)		155,276.00
	(2)	1,586.00	105,155.20
	(3)		10,752.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)	1,941.00	26,447.00
Total		15,273.00	1,067,259.70

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Australia.....	I (1)		\$4,010.94
	(4)		4,553.76
	IV (1)		1,131.44
	(2)		497.39
	V (1)		17,296.00
	(2)		157,244.95
	(3)		3,450.00
Total.....			188,184.45
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)		55,769.00
	(4)		938.35
	IV (1)		111.62
	(2)		35.11
	V (1)		114,800.00
	(2)		5,518.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total.....			264,227.29
Bermuda.....	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total.....			9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(2)		7,000.00
	(4)		\$464.00
	IV (1)		1,402.00
	(2)		487.39
	(4)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)		5,772.20
	(3)		2,000.00
	(4)		47,200.00
	VII (1)		72.00
			994.16
Total.....			2,536.00
			73,080.55
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)		3,163.00
	III (1)		668,240.00
	IV (1)		2,109.00
	(2)		8,762.46
	(4)		9,279.00
	V (1)		34,511.00
	(2)		576,445.00
	(3)		17,045.00
	(4)		107,514.33
	(5)		2,000.00
			120,896.00
Total.....			68,107.00
			1,603,613.79
British Guiana.....	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total.....			9,078.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		302.60
Total.....			506.80
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (3)		750.00
Total.....			804.43

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2)		\$175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total.....			185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total.....			25.30
Burma.....	I (1)		567.10
	(4)		203.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total.....			2,418.91
Canada.....	I (1)		21,972.52
	(2)		592.00
	(4)		16,740.74
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)		550,020.00
	IV (1)		6,863.94
	(2)		1,039.54
	V (1)		883,235.14
	(2)		57,848.08
	(3)		106,235.04
	(4)		90,675.37
	VII (1)		216,131.28
Total.....			1,951,973.65
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		86.88
Chile.....	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		116.00
	IV (1)		13,577.45
	(2)		730.00
	V (1)		4,600.00
	(2)		35.00
	VII (2)		\$35,661.00
			47,516.00
Total.....			35,661.00
			66,634.45
China.....	I (2)		135,408.00
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		8,735.00
	III (1)		26,042.00
	IV (1)		1,760.00
	(2)		125.00
	V (1)		66,261.00
	(2)		961,461.00
	(3)		115,647.00
	(4)		8,082.00
	VII (2)		70,962.00
			49.88
Total.....			74,343.00
			1,327,699.88
Colombia.....	I (1)		281.70
	(4)		211.56
	IV (1)		4,358.65
	(2)		3,890.10
	V (1)		15,000.00
	(2)		306,436.00
	(3)		40,687.50
	(4)		1,642.00
	VII (1)		132,965.00
	(2)		3,977.49
			840.00
Total.....			19,994.49
			493,648.00
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.65
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)		41,580.00
	(2)		5,430.00
	(3)		47.00
	(4)		2,400.00
	VII (1)		34,975.00
	(2)		728.00
			1,605.93
Total.....			2,447.00
			87,326.58
Cuba.....	I (1)		57.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		50,647.00
	IV (1)		43,350.00
	(2)		43,350.00
			7,002.35
			9,295.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Cuba—Continued.	V (2)	\$1,300.00	\$2,300.00
	(3)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	VII (1)		3,368.82
	(2)		11.00
Total.....		46,262.00	117,031.17
Curaçao.....	I (4)		25.10
	IV (2)		49.14
	V (3)		187.00
Total.....			9,487.24
Czechoslovakia.....	V (1)		115,500.00
	(3)		12,800.00
Total.....			128,300.00
Denmark.....	I (2)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,211.48
	(2)		3,266.00
	(3)		5,500.00
Total.....			23,067.48
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)		19,548.00
	IV (1)		4,000.00
	(2)		264.00
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
Total.....			37,012.15
Ecuador.....	I (4)		60.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		34.00
	(2)		245.00
	V (2)		26.00
Total.....			493.00
Egypt.....	I (1)		30.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)		192.39
	(2)		6.40
	V (1)		1,600.00
Total.....			2,346.79
El Salvador.....	I (4)	41.00	180.00
	IV (1)		4,324.63
	(2)	1,630.00	1,791.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)	244.00	4,364.00
Total.....		1,915.00	13,013.63
Estonia.....	V (2)		44,180.00
	VII (1)		2.07
Total.....			44,182.07
Federated Malay States.....	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		59.08
	(2)		66.10
Total.....			139.18
Finland.....	I (1)		8,517.05
	(4)		7,041.95
	IV (1)		80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		14,550.00
	(2)	34,875.00	57,025.00
	(3)	31,502.00	164,170.00
Total.....		66,377.00	251,479.67
France.....	I (1)		151.94
	(4)		339.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
France—Continued.	III (1)		\$14,474,481.00
	(2)		660.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		379,062.00
	(2)		720,301.14
	(3)		2,405,531.00
	VI (1)		2,200.00
Total.....			17,982,844.08
French Cameroun.....	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		5.92
Total.....			38.42
French Equatorial Africa.....	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		32.00
Total.....			66.00
French Indochina.....	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,159.26
Total.....			5,436.07
French West Africa.....	I (4)		33.83
	V (2)		95.00
Total.....			128.83
Germany.....	I (1)		123.70
	(4)		793.70
	IV (1)		1,160.12
	(2)		287.42
	V (3)		13,300.00
			7,000.00
Total.....			22,664.94
Great Britain.....	I (1)		428.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		84,585.00
	(4)		62,617.32
	III (1)		24,417,393.00
	IV (1)		965.28
	(2)		451.55
	V (1)		492,464.00
	(2)		613,948.08
	(3)		649,223.50
	VII (2)		277,843.00
Total.....			26,550,919.58
Greece.....	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,200.00
Total.....			5,700.00
Guatemala.....	I (1)	\$298.00	298.00
	(4)	73.00	1,923.00
	IV (1)	122.00	169.55
	(2)		84.00
	V (2)		192.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	741.00	9,489.00
Total.....		1,234.00	19,813.55
Haiti.....	I (1)	6,875.00	11,688.00
	(4)		36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,380.75
	(2)		728.11
	VII (1)		30.76
	(2)		334.54
Total.....		6,875.00	51,814.66
Honduras.....	I (4)		576.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)		2,535.60
	V (1)	50,000.00	100,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	(3)	2,500.00	2,500.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Honduras—Continued.	VII (2)		\$959.00
Total		\$52,500.00	107,062.98
Hong Kong	I (1)		818.40
	(4)		654.68
	IV (1)		22,608.78
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,037.86
Total			28,375.64
Iceland	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total			3,718.40
India	I (1)		2,026.60
	(4)		6,684.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)		59.64
	V (1)		16,780.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total			33,430.39
Iraq	IV (1)		975.08
	(2)		162.85
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total			41,237.93
Ireland	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		4,958.00
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,300.00
	(3)		29,298.00
Total			275,056.00
Italy	V (2)		26,740.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total			40,640.00
Jamaica	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,762.97
	(2)		453.67
Total			3,269.08
Japan	IV (1)		6,380.00
	(1)		757,000.00
	(2)		235,210.00
Total			998,590.00
Kenya	I (1)		1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total			4,050.71
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		864.00
Liberia	I (1)		30.80
	(2)	2,000.00	2,000.00
	(4)		18.83
Total		2,000.00	2,049.63
Macao	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		3,576.00
	(4)		613.00
	IV (2)		1,276.00
Total			6,032.75

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Mauritius	I (1)		\$312.43
	(4)		123.66
Total			436.09
Mexico	I (1)	\$26.40	792.34
	(2)		175.00
	(3)		76,000.00
	(4)		9,330.00
	III (1)		935,600.00
	IV (1)		18,273.80
	(2)		16,660.00
	V (1)	120,860.00	499,650.00
	(2)	1,095.00	327,080.00
	(3)	6,750.00	888,846.00
	VII (1)		13,509.50
	(2)	17,000.00	49,973.08
Total		145,721.40	2,835,889.81
Morocco	I (4)		9.00
Mozambique	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total			21,752.07
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)	364,866.00	486,488.00
	(2)		449.00
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		604,029.00
	(2)	14,040.00	312,630.67
	(3)	145,819.00	944,023.00
	VII (2)		52,779.00
Total		524,725.00	2,400,461.17
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		65.25
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	46.00	402.48
	(5)		495,550.00
	III (1)		4,856,313.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)	112.00	39,774.30
	(2)		314.82
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	53,350.00	124,752.10
	(3)	28,830.00	261,607.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total		82,338.00	5,987,938.75
New Caledonia	I (1)		699.25
	(4)		851.37
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total			15,550.62
Newfoundland	I (1)		612.87
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.53
	V (2)		2,740.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total			18,467.87
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		17.00
	(4)		91.56
	IV (2)		82.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)		102,000.00
Total			120,389.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		466.61
	(4)		592.43
	(2)		106.58
	(1)		4,500.00
	(2)		12,752.00
	(3)		19,300.00



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
New Zealand—Continued	VII (1) (2)		\$5,578.00 5,964.00
Total.....			49,259.62
Nicaragua.....	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) V (2) VII (2)		1,600.00 1,345.00 20,906.00 427.00 2,059.70 30.00 885.00
Total.....			27,252.70
Nigeria.....	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland.....	IV (1) (2) VII (1)		48.00 3.57 5.76
Total.....			57.33
Norway.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) VII (2)		486.72 50.00 558.14 30.00 2.03 4,326.87 19,537.00 2,471.00
Total.....		6,610.00	27,461.76
Palestine.....	V (1) (2) (3)		3,052.00 72.00 404.00
Total.....			3,528.00
Panama.....	IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		251.88 465.00 4,100.00 800.00 2,400.00 1,894.00 728.00
Total.....		1,894.00	12,826.88
Paraguay.....	IV (1) (2)		8.00 820.00
Total.....		820.00	828.00
Peru.....	I (1) (2) (4) II III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		45.00 37,000.00 955.36 16,000.00 1,083,240.00 10,678.40 303.50 49.00 27,500.00 1,041.50 3,575.00 65,972.00 150.00 558.00
Total.....		32,723.50	1,374,685.36
Pitcairn Island.....	I (4)		7.47
Poland.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2)		118.70 167.48 1,056.55 111.39 257,705.00 39.00
Total.....			259,198.12
Portugal.....	I (4) IV (1)		10.00 317.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Portugal—Continued	V (1) (2) (3)		\$9,135.00 6,280.00 28,475.00
Total.....			44,217.00
Rumania.....	I (5) V (2) (3)		835,000.00 3,970.00 26,190.00
Total.....			865,160.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) V (1)		609.92 277.95 201.75 1,900.00
Total.....			2,989.62
Straits Settlements.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		39.00 116.37 229.50 34.76
Total.....			419.63
Sweden.....	I (1) (4) V (1) (2) (3)		71.25 1,292.14 2,000.00 \$39,307.28 3,530.00
Total.....		42,837.28	148,510.11
Switzerland.....	I (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)		62.90 634.75 245,697.00 13,544.00 20,200.00
Total.....			280,138.65
Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		23.58 12.18 22,206.41 41.83 65,167.61 271,960.00
Total.....		1,401.98	359,411.61
Trinidad.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		1.08 79.50 37.00 1,051.50 10,000.00
Total.....			11,169.08
Turkey.....	IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		170.34 5.25 327,278.00 25.00
Total.....			327,478.59
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1) (2)		18.70 .80
Total.....			19.50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		1,210.83 1,835.41 3,356.21 368.24 63,178.00 10,553.57 3,765.00 11,790.00
Total.....			96,027.26

## CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 74-76 of the *Bulletin* of July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4)].

## SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (1)		\$845,966.00
	(2)	\$8,808.00	74,513.78
	(3)		146,408.00
Total.....		8,808.00	1,066,887.78
Uruguay.....	I (4)		13.00
	V (2)		160.00
Total.....			173.00
Venezuela.....	I (1)		40.00
	(2)		41.00
	(4)		57.00
	IV (1)	20.92	20,449.24
	(2)		1,286.75
	V (1)		76,722.00
	(2)	159.00	19,824.50
	(3)		141,086.50
	VII (1)		6,109.77
	(2)	7,350.00	13,410.00
Total.....		7,529.92	279,026.76
Windward Islands.....	IV (1)		48.00
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		182,036.00
	(2)	8,640.00	32,967.00
	(3)		1,906.00
Total.....		8,640.00	216,909.00
Grand total.....		1,259,573.57	70,823,139.71

## ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of October 1939:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Belgium.....	I (1)	\$300.00	\$300.00
Brazil.....	V (2)	30.00	30.00
Canada.....	V (1)	4,800.00	4,800.00
Cuba.....	V (2)	1,000.00	10,000.00
	(3)	9,000.00	
Denmark.....	I (2)	5,500.00	5,540.00
	(4)	40.00	
El Salvador.....	I (4)	450.00	450.00
Great Britain.....	V (1)	20,000.00	20,000.00
Netherlands.....	I (4)	424.00	424.00
New Zealand.....	V (2)	2,600.00	2,600.00
Venezuela.....	V (1)	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total.....			56,144.00

During the month of October, 10 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 143 such licenses issued during the current year.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ( $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$ ) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during October 1939, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
8	(1).....	\$493. 15	\$46, 498. 33
	(2).....	115. 70	
	(3).....	14, 226. 60	
	(5).....	31, 662. 88	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during October 1939 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$540. 00	\$18, 868. 90
(2).....	45. 40	
(3).....	2, 085. 00	
(5).....	16, 198. 50	

#### TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1939, up to and including the month of October, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15,

1936, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	October 1939		10 months ending October 31, 1939	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	247	\$4, 945. 00	9, 750	\$182, 895. 52

During the month of October, 5 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 156 such licenses issued during the current year.

#### HELIUM

No licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of October 1939.

### Publications

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, October 1, 1939. Publication 1399. iv, 111 pp. Subscription 50¢ a year; single copy 15¢.

Neutrality: Agreement between the United States of America and Panama.—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed August 25, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 160. Publication 1403. 2 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of Cotton and Rubber: Agreement between the United States of America and Great Britain.—Signed at London June 23, 1939; effective by exchange of notes August 25, 1939; proclaimed September 6, 1939. Treaty Series No. 947. 7 pp. 5¢.

## ***Treaty Information***

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### **CONCILIATION**

#### **Treaty With Portugal for the Advancement of Peace (Treaty Series No. 600)**

The present composition of the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty between the United States and Portugal, signed February 4, 1914, for the Advancement of Peace, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, etc."

#### **Treaty of Conciliation With Belgium (Treaty Series No. 824)**

The present composition of the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Belgium, signed March 20, 1929, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, etc."

### **MUTUAL GUARANTIES**

#### **Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty of Mutual Assistance**

The American Ambassador to Turkey reported by a telegram dated November 16, 1939, that the deposit of the ratifications of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty of Mutual Assistance, signed October 19, 1939, took place at Ankara, on November 16, 1939. The treaty entered into force upon the deposit of the instruments of ratification. The text of the treaty is printed on pages 544-546 of the *Bulletin* for November 11, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 20).

### **EXTRADITION**

#### **Extradition Treaty With Liberia**

The American Minister to Liberia reported by a telegram dated November 21, 1939, that the ratifications of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Liberia, signed on November 1, 1937, were exchanged at Monrovia on November 21, 1939. The treaty entered into effect upon the exchange of ratifications and will remain in force for a period of 5 years. If neither party shall have given notice 1 year before the expiration of the 5-year period of intention to terminate the treaty, it will continue in force until the expiration of 1 year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the contracting parties.

### **COMMERCE**

#### **Reciprocal Trade Agreement With the United Kingdom**

The American Ambassador to Great Britain reported by a telegram dated November 24, 1939, that the exchange of the President's proclamation of the Trade Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, signed on November 17, 1938, and the King's instrument of ratification of the agreement took place on November 24, 1939. Under the terms of the agreement it will enter into force definitively 30 days after the exchange of the President's proclamation and the instrument of ratification by His Majesty the King, namely, December 24, 1939.



### Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With Liberia

The American Minister to Liberia reported by a telegram dated November 21, 1939, that the ratifications of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Liberia, signed on August 8, 1938, were exchanged at Monrovia on November 21, 1939. According to the terms of article XXIV of the treaty it entered into force on the exchange of ratifications and will continue in force for a term of 5 years. If within 1 year before the expiration of the 5-year period neither party notifies to the other an intention of terminating the treaty upon the expiration of the 5-year period, the treaty will remain in force until 1 year from such time as either party shall have notified to the other an intention of terminating it.

This treaty supplants the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Liberia which was signed at London on October 21, 1862 (Treaty Series No. 195).

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867)

##### Latvia

The American Legation at Riga transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated October 20, 1939, a translation of a law published in the *Valdibas Vestnesis* (Government Herald) No. 229, for October 9, 1939, by which the Latvian Government ratified the General Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations, and the Telephone Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of 1932, as adopted at Cairo on April 4 and 8, 1938.

The following notices are printed, in translation, from Notification No. 343, dated November 1, 1939, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern:

#### "BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA (PROTECTORATE OF)

"By a letter received October 25, the Federal Political Department at Bern sent us a copy of the note quoted below, which it received from the Legation of Germany at Bern:

"(Translation). On instructions from the German Government, the Legation of Germany, referring to Article 5, sections 1, 4 and 5 of the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Madrid December 9, 1932, has the honor to advise the Federal Political Department that the acceptance, by Germany, of the said Convention and the four Regulations annexed thereto is valid for the territory of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

"In this regard, attention is particularly drawn to the fact that the telegraphic and telephonic rates hitherto applied in intercourse with localities of the Protectorate remain in force for the present.

"The Legation of Germany requests the Federal Political Department to be good enough to bring this declaration—which the Embassy of Germany at S. Sebastian transmitted to the Spanish Government on September 7, 1939, for communication to the other contracting Governments—to the knowledge of the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union at Bern.

"The Legation of Germany would appreciate it if the Federal Political Department would inform it of the action taken on the present note and takes this opportunity . . ."

"The Federal Political Department adds that, to the present, it has not received the pertinent notification from the Spanish Government."

#### "SWEDEN

"Communication received October 23, from the Royal Legation of Sweden at Bern:

"In compliance with instructions received and in accordance with Article 7 of the International Telecommunications Convention, concluded at Madrid December 9, 1932, the Royal

Legation of Sweden has the honor to inform the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union that, under date of the 6th of this month, the King's Government gave its approval to the following revised regulations connected with the said Convention, i. e., the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations, the General Regulations on Radiocommunications and the Additional Regulations on Radiocommunications.'"

### CONSULAR

#### Consular Convention With Liberia

The American Minister to Liberia reported by a telegram dated November 21, 1939, that

the instruments of ratification of the Consular Convention between the United States and Liberia, signed on October 7, 1938, were exchanged at Monrovia on November 21, 1939. According to the terms of article XIV of the convention it will enter into force on December 21, 1939, i. e., 30 days from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force for a term of 5 years. If neither party notifies to the other an intention of modifying or of terminating the convention 6 months before the expiration of the period of 5 years, it will remain in force until 6 months from such time as either party shall have notified to the other an intention of modifying or terminating the convention.

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